

талын хамтын ажиллагааны асуудлаар санал солилцсон байна.

1993.06.12 Монгол, Оросын бүс нутгийн хамтын ажиллагааг бэхжүүлэх зорилгоор энэ 7-р сарын эцсээр Монгол, Оросын хилийн боомтод болох уулзалтыг зохион байгуулах ажлын протоколд Улсын Их Хурлын гишүүн, Монгол, Оросын парламент хоорондын бүлгийн дарга Ж. Болдбаатар Оросын Холбооны улсын Дээд Зөвлөлийн гишүүн «Орос, Монгол» парламент хоорондын холбооны дарга В. Б. Нимаев нар гарын үсэг зурлаа,

RESUMES

B. Tumen

WORLD AND APR ECONOMIC SITUATION: TRENDS AND INTEGRATION

This issue is carefully examined by the writer in the context of elaboration of Mongolia's national development conception. The article stresses that as humanity is nearing to step over the threshold of the 21 st century there arise questions such as what will be civilization's future in the new century, the main socio-economic development trends and relative models to be followed etc. These and other ideas and conceptions are dealt with in it. Basing his opinion on these conceptions the author analyses the world and APR economic, scientific, technological cooperation, opportunities it offers, general trends towards integration, and questions relating to Mongolia's position and participation in this process.

O. Oyungerel

JAPAN VIS-A-VIS APR IN THE '90 S

The changes that have occurred elsewhere in the world are now coming close to the Asia-Pacific Region. In this context Japan's role, politically and economically, is increasing as ever before. Being a G-7 member Japan has extended aid programme to under developed countries through donations, credits and investments. In addition, proceeding from the position of prestige, power and influence, it has advanced a number of political and economic initiatives, projects. While expressing its attitudes on various questions including regional trade-economic integration and security, Japan has proposed to make interstate dialogues a tradition.

The author made an attempt to throw light on issues such as Japan's militarization, security in Asia and hotbeds of tension therein.

Ts. Batbayar

TAIWAN AND SOUTH KOREA: DEVELOPMENTAL PARALLELS AND DIVERGENCIES

The author deals with the initial conditions favouring the economic successes achieved of Asia's four tigers-especially of Taiwan and South Korea, having in mind that the latters had been within Japan's development structure, and the role of U. S. military and economic aid.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that there existed internal factors enabling to choose a new long-term direction of development to stimula-

te export. It is explained by the limited natural resources, relatively small population (Taiwan's population-20 million, South Korea's-40 million), limited capacity of home market etc. Availability of cheap labour power favoured to manufacture labour-consuming products which gave an opportunity to compete on the world market. The successful implementation of a Policy to encourage export-oriented industries has greatly promoted attaining by the 1970's a newly industrialised nation status.

Besides, the existence of the state planning bodies capable of elaborating national development at a high level, and provided with full authority, has played its part.

The Government has taken drastic measures aimed at observing economic laws and legislation in particular on bank credits, tax pay etc. It has played a positive role as well.

All this is of great importance for Mongolia in terms of an instructive and experience.

D. Bat-Saihan THAI ECONOMY TODAY

Few of the South East Asian nations have been successful in translating into reality an economic planning policy so vital to market economy. Thailand is an example. The article deals with Thai economic development for the last 20 years with is of interest to Mongolia moving towards a market oriented economy.

H. Gundsambuu ON A PRESIDENTIAL RULE

Basing on voters' opinions in connection with the recent Presidential Elections the author analyses the current socio-political life in the country as a whole, on the one hand, and the Presidential Rule, on the other.

A. Jambal SOME ISSUES OF ESTABLISHING A TOTALITARIAN REGIME AND ITS RULE IN MONGOLIA

Totalitarianism, according to the author, is a political dictatorship regime that came into existence in the 20th century, having two basic forms: left (communism, socialism) and right (fascist), but differs from authoritarian regime. He briefly touches up, theoretically and methodologically, its structure, main features and socio-political function. He focuses his attention on general characteristics of the totalitarian regime installed in Mongolia in mid 1920's and continued to rule until it collapsed in late 1980's, on external and internal factors which had exerted influence on its existence, the regime's evolution as well as on the current state of Mongolian society and its perspective.

N. Ishjamts CHINGGIS KHAN CONFERRED WITH A CHINESE SCHOLAR

According to data available, in 1219 Chinggis Khan sent a letter to Chinese scholar, Chang Chin by name, inviting to confer with him. The letter reveals Chinggis Khan's adherence to knowledge and respect for learned people, scholars, whose studies and advice he appreciated and followed as a source for his activity and outlook.

This author refutes some scholars' assertion that Chinggis Khan wrote in order to prolong his life or save himself. It was Chinggis Khan who

recognised Chang Chin from among numerous Chinese scholars with differing philosophies. Chang's studies, being of materialist origin, enabled him to give a correct explanation to solar eclipse.

Ts. Puntsagnorov

ON EXTERNAL POLICY OF THE BOGD-GEGEN'S
GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA (1911-1919)

At the beginning of the 20th century conditions had ripened in southern and northern Mongolia for national liberation movement against the alien Manchu yoke. And the Bogd-gegen, head of the lamaist church whose political influence grew steadily emerged as the key factor to unite the struggle for national independence. On December 1, 1911 Mongolia declared its independence with the Bogd-gegen at the head as the sovereign. The country's external policy was aimed at achieving full independence with was partially supported by Russia, bitterly opposed by China. The Mongolian Government sought for establishing diplomatic relations with some Western and Asian powers.

The article deals with these matters, and explains the reasons for imposing urch Outer Mongolia an autoromous status under the Kyakhta Tripart'te Agreement of 1915 wich was signed by the oficial representatives of the Bogd-gegen Government. While deciding her internal affairs independently Mongolia succeeded to preserve its rights as far as the external economic ties are concerned. It, according to the author, gave an impetus to the country's socio-economic development.

As political situation in Tsarist Russia became more complicated the Bogd-gegen sought for american support in restoring Mongolian independence, but failed to get reply. Therefore he later signed and affixed his State seal to a letter from the People's Party to Soviet Russia for aid.

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